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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

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NUMBER 83

State Irrigators X In Convention.

Dark and Lowering Clouds Furnish a Plethora of Natural Irrigating Fluid as Wiseacres of Artificial Methods Consider the Problem of Providing Ample Water for The Farms, Meadows and Orchards of the State.



GOVERNOR HEBER M. WELLS, he Call for the Convention, Rapped it to Order and Delivered

onvention of representative of Utah, whose irrigation systems have been the prototypes for all others of modern times, met in the ill at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The governor's call, which was issued on Tuesday, Feb. 4, made a general statement of the objects of the | proposed convention. A thorough discussion of the needs of the State in the has had her full share of both, and these are indicative, in a certain sense, of the value of both since people seldom litigate over matter of irrigation, consideration of the advisability of a thorough and active organization of irrigators and the things which have little value, not at all over those having none, and initiation of such action in the interest thus it is demonstrated that water is of irrigation as may be deemed necessary, were suggested as being among the important matters to come under the convention's notice. Since that general outling has been laid out by the governor the matters which were thus broadly covered have been so segregated as to be presented under the

following sub-headings: 1.-"The Existing Confusion," its "The Larger and Smalled River

ford for confusion and future contention compared. %-"The Ideal Irrigation System." Its subdivisions, functions, control and at-

t.-"Operating an Irrigation System." The most effective organization for.
5.—The Irrigable and Non-irrigable Areas. Their relations and how they can be most fully and effectively zed in the interests of the state and

"Government Aid in the Reclamaion of Arid Lands," As related to

"Forest Reservations," is their extension desirable and for the best interests of irrigation and of the state? 8-"State Legislation." What, if any,

is necessary in aid of irrigation, and 9 .- "National Legislation." What, if any, is needed in the interests of irri-

10.-"The Irrigator in State and National Legislation." Should his power and influence be used in shaping legislation, and to what extent and how?
11.-"Organization of Irrigation Inrests." Is it necessary or desirafunction of the organization. 12-Miscellaneous.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Outlines Purposes of the Convention

And Makes Suggestions. In calling the convention to order vernor Heber M. Wells delivered an address to the delegates that was admirally appropriate to the occasion and dealt with the question in such manner as to practically show the convention the nature of the work before it. Adssing the irrigators companionably

as follow citizens, the governor spoke as MUST MAKE SHOWING.

"The matters concerning which we have come together have doubtless appealed to you as they have to me, as being in the very forefront of the quesions relating to our temporal welfare. We have learned by precept and experience that 'in the midst of council there is safety;' and in this case all of us hope there will result from our councils not only safety, but security against a continuance of condition which all will agree are most unde strable. Not only is it expedient and proper that we confer with each other as to what can be accomplished by mutual endeavor and the appliance of is it adv sable that we arrange for the presentation to the state and national law-making powers of a showing of the situation, with a request for such aid and encouragement as may properly be

MUCH LITIGATION.

The subject of irrigation is one which we can scarcely devote too much attention to, for one reason because there is always, notwithstanding the freat experience which most of us have had with the practical phases of it kets and taking the law into their own

something new developing, thus show ing it to be in some measure an occult as well as a demonstrated science. That it is the mainspring of our prosperity is almost a truism and as such needs no elucidation; while its abstract proposition is illustrated to some extent by the numerous long, bitter and expensive lawsuits regarding water and water rights, it being at last a question whether this or mining litigation is the more extensively and expensively engaged in. Certainly Utah

regarded by our citizens as at least equal in value to the precious metals. QUESTION OF RECLAMATION.

"The extent of the arld land region of the United States is almost incon-ceivable and can only be approximatecomputed; and what makes it a matspecial concern to us is that nearly all of it lies west and southvest of the Missouri river, Utah having her full share, notwithstanding the long period of time during which the work f reclamation has been going steadily orward. In this conection it is to be emembered that reclamation does not tand still after being once accomplishd. Like in the human family, there an he no such thing as stagnation; it keeps on improving so long as the nec essary work upon it is continued, and o retrograde. It must also be borne mind that any amount of work withat the accompaniment of water is apt be of no avail, and that element has

thus become the great essential to our

INADEQUATE LAWS. "To the practical irrigators assembled here it requires no argument to emphasize the fact that our irrigation methods are lame and our laws are impotent. Water is of such substantial value, especially in dry seasons such as the one confronting us, that our lawmakers have hitherto approached the subject with the utmost trepidation, aparently preferring to bear the ills we ave than to fly to others they know to provide for the proper distribution of the waters within the state has ceemed to be like making laws to reguate the distribution of the blood that gives life to our bodies such importance has attached to the subject in the past; yet if we had but taken the human body as an example and dispensed the waters with a hundredth part the ustice and accuracy which nature has adopted to provide the circulation of the blood through the natural alleys and gates of the body what a marvelous benefaction it would have been to us

FEAR OF SUBJECT.

"We are not here, however, to criticise past legislatures. They have had many subjects to deal with and have generally done the best they could within the time prescribed for the deliberations. These remarks are only intended to illustrate with what fear and trembling the subject of irrigation has heretofore been considered, even by men who have been especially chosen by the people to represent them in the legislature. Nor has this feeling been confined altogether to past that the press, in dwelling upon the various subjects demanding at the hands of assembling legislatures. has seen fit to sound a note ng that when it came to the subject go slow-that perhaps, inasmuch as the matter was fraught with such enormous consequences to the people, and particularly to the original appropriaors of water right, it might be better after all to leave conditions pretty much as they are; to let well enough alone, etc. Indeed, so high has the feeling run at times when new laws have been proposed that it has not been uncommon to hear such remarks made by old and otherwise law-abicing citizens as that if the legislature should undertake to legislate their water rights away they would have no hesitancy in shouldering their mus-

hands. It may as well be confessed that while all of us have sensed the necessity of doing something to improve existing conditions, none of us have known exactly the thing to do The result has been confusion, law-suits, trouble and expense. In many instances, I regret to say, the rule of conduct has been that the men at the conduct has been that the men at the head of the stream have helped them-selves and let the fellows below take what was left. Though in many parts of the state irrigation districts have been formed and the water has been distributed with care and consequent satisfaction to water users, the fore-going conditions, speaking generally, not exaggerated.

FIND A SOLUTION. "While it is not incumbent upon me to suggest a remedy for the evils here-in but feebly described and the thous-and and one other ills which you are and and one other his which you are more familiar with than I. it is my earnest hope that this convention may at least point a way out of some of our difficulties. If we sire heirs in com-mon of a deceased parent who had left family jewels to be distributed amongst s, we would, if we were wise, get to ether, and recognizing that the jewel I belonged to us collectively, we would umittee the distribution to each o why may we not get together now and agree to entrust our water rights (sparkling jewels of rare value in the arid region) to state authority, under well-defined and proper regulations to be mutually agreed upon? Through the medium of a central board of conrol with such auxiliaries as may deemed advisable all existing rights could be recognized and a proper record of them filed, disputed rights could be adjudicated; newly acquired rights, arising through the construction of irrigation works or storage reserved believed order brought out of the im-pending chaos. If it is argued that the adoption of such methods would e inexpedient on account of the expense involved, the answer is that the expense of future litigation provided nothing is done would in a very few years amply pay the bill and arge surplus for the construction of storage reservoirs. AS TO WATER STORAGE.

'During your deliberations, also, I hope you will find it expedient and profitable to consider all of the many plans suggested tooking to the storage and husbanding of the water supply at a time before it is actually needed for I mean by this of course only those which are practicable, or seem to be so, for in this as in most other things in life, suggestions and schemes having only a basis of theory with lit-tle or no feasibility, are by no means conspicuous by their absence, and the water question is too practical when in Among all the plans proposed, that of reservoiring is the most common if not the most useful. It undoubtedly has its failures and casualties together with its drawbacks and imperfections, as any other must of necessity have, for the reson that the element dealt with is so insidious and posistent in its quest of lower level; also as its volume acreases by reason of its flow being stopped, its power for doing harm as well as good increases in a rapid ratio. It thus folicws that the dams employed should be strong in proportion to the estimated quantity of water which cles connected with a orage reservoirs that most concern us at the present. may be readily overcome. It is rather the financial obstacles. I trust you will be very much in earnest regarding this phase of your deliberations, because it is a fact which appeals to our judgment every day of our lives that every day of our lives that of the great quantities of water which our state actually possesses but a very small proportion is utilized; the great bulk of it-what exact proportion cannot be told-runs to waste instead of adding to the productive capacity our irrigable lands. It is high time, ir view of our increasing population and new districts being settled which de-mand and must have their share of water-while the volumes thereof do not diminish, that this subject be given the

most careful consideration. THE SEVIER VALLEY. "In many parts of the state, notably the great Sevier valley on either side of the railway and the large stream which bisects the vast plain for many continuous miles is some of the finest land within our borders. It is for the most part a huge sagebrush farm, just as i has been from the beginning. The land is there, the water is there, the trans-portation is there—the three things in social economy which united with labor produce wealth, but after a general setlement of the commonwealth for more than half a century, this land of such leviathan possibilities is as barren (as a whole) as when it settled into place after the great upheaval. It does seem that in this age of experiment, invention and achievement some means wealth producing elements together. And this is but a type of many other localities where settlement and progress are impeded awaiting the storage reservoir which never comes. To await the advent of private capital to instal our reservoir plants would mean that many of us would grow much greye than we are now before realizing the than we are now before realizing the fruition of our hopes. The state of it self is powerless to construct them, a ander its present land grants but 500, one amount derived will be found hope-tasside for the purpose and the process of selling and ac-quiring proceeds of sales of these lands is necessarily slow and in the end the amount derived will be found hopeessly inadequate. If we are to have storage reservoirs, therefore, it follow they must come through the aid of the national government, and it is gratify ing to note after years of earnest en-treaty that Congress is turning at least listening our to our petitions, and that the immediate future promises

ARID LANDS BILL, The arid land bill now before Congress is not all that could be expected of such a measure, but it is a stride in the right direction, and it might be yidicious to memorialize that body, enorsing the bill in a general way while ointing out defects which could east e remedied without endangering th safety of the measure as a whole, may be that Utah's voice may not b eeded with greater interest than that other arid land states, but the facthat Utah has long been distinguish as the pioneer user of water for Irriga ion in America ought to and will challenge the attention of Corgress and compel the deliberations of this body to be regarded with respect. Our repre centatives at the seat of government are actively alive to the situation also, and it is believed they are looking to and it is neleved they are fooking to this convention for welcome informa-tion as to the views on pending sub-jects of Utah's irrigators. As to what cosition we should take on the matter the maner in which federal aid nould be extended I shall not attempt prematurely to disturb the serenity of the convention.

WITHDRAWN FROM ENTRY. "The press dispatches from Washing-Continued on page 'Two.)

Pump Waters Of Utah Lake.

Board of Canai Presidents Met this Morning and Decided To Submit the Proposition to their Respective Companies at an Early Date.

idents, who represent the artificial hannels which tap th Jordan river for irrigation waters, was held in the offices of Hon. Angus M. Cannon today. There were present the presidents of the four canal companies outside of the ed a company ready to undertake the erection of water pumping plants, By ballot, Mr. Kelsey voting in the negative, it was decided by the four canal presidents outside of the city to present to their respective companies for ratification a proposition to establish a pumping station to supply their canals; pumping station to supply their canals. Your respectfully, with water. It was concluded that a COMMITTEE ON UTAH LAKE RESplant furnishing 400 second feet of water would relieve the canal companies of their present distress and at the conclusion of the meeting it was agreed that the proposal should be submitted to the respective organizations at once so that immediate action may be de-cided upon by the board.

Geo. C. Lambert, Jr., assumed his duties as secretary to the board of residents and took charge of the books elonging to his office. COMMITTEE RESIGNS.

dents so far as relates to its efforts o secure the aid of Congress in concerting than Lake into a reservoir, seems to be coming to naught; and the reason for the same, as stated by one of the members of the board today, is a lack of union. The special committee that was appointed by the board to n securing the aid of Congress, listategrated because the members oried by the several canal companies. matter is seen in the following resignation which was tendered by the committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the committee to the board at the meeting wishes of the farmers of Salt Lake

To the Board of President, Jordan

they are expected to resist, and not be subjected to any greater pressure. It is not however, the engagering obsta-

among the farmers and business in-

terests of Utah during the past year

by the sugar beet growers' contest,

conducted for large prizes, by Orange

Judd Farmer, the Chicago agricultural

paper that has done so much to pro-

mote this great industry in the west.

The results in last year's sugar beet contest will be announced in the paper

referred to in its March 1 issue. For the record showing most clearly methods

pursued and results obtained, freepective of the yield, a prize of \$100 awarded to Christian A. Madsen, of Gunnison, Utah. While some crop

gave a heavier gross yield of beets per acre, Mr. Madsen's beets were the

richest in sugar of any reported from

Utah, and with but a single exception

crop reported in any part of the coun-

try in this contest. Mr. Madsen's crop

averaged 18 per cent sugar with the very high co-efficient of purity of 81.4

per cent. Mr. Madsen is developing almost the only sugar beet seed sta-

tion in the country, and these results indicate that Utah can produce beet

seed that will rival in quality the best

Some phenomenal crops grown by

farmers for the Utah Sugar company's

imported from Germany.

A meeting of the board of canal pres- us under the circumstances will result in no permanent advantage to you it was unanimously agreed by the four members present at a meeting held by us this morning at 10 o'clock in Chair-man Cannon a office, that the remainder og to \$3,660.05, be returned in equa ints to the several canal companies contributed it, and that our resugh a communication to be signed accordingly hand you the five berewith enclosed and respect-

mit this letter of resignation ing that we have not been per us and which we regard as of the great importance to the interest of all,

A. F. DOREMUS, Secretary, MR, MILLER NOT PLEASED.

When O. P. Miller, the member of the Utah Lake commission, who was ap-pointed on the committee in place of County Commissioner James H. Anderson, was seen this morning be expressed himself as being very much surprised at the action taken by the e yesterday. In explanation "I was about 20 minutes late yesterday and when I reached the of-fice I found that the meeting had adjourned. To say the least, I must say that I was surprised at the action I must say that I am not satisfled with the report of the committee and I think that a mistake has been made to throw up the project at this stage of unairs simply because one or two supporters of the enterprise have seen fit to oppose it at this time. As far as I can now see the only course open is for general mass meeting of all those interested in the waters of Utah that this is the view they take of the lake to be called at an early date and

county." Continuing, he said: "The present men-Being assured that the govern-mer; would not act in the matter of increasing the reservoir capacity of Utah Lake so long as there is disagree-ted. If we could only get a higher level. If we could only get this matter which is of such vital in-

These crops averaged 24

dressed beets per acre, containing rfom 16 to 17 per cent sugar of 82,7 to 84 per

ent purity. A number of other crops

The net profits per acre reported in this contest by Utah growers ran from

\$33 to \$64; that is to say, all the expense of raising the crop, including 6

per cent on value of land, and full prices charged against the crop for all

Orange Judd Farmer contrasts these

results with the crops grown under ordinary methods, where the profit is

only one-third as much as under these prizewinning methods. It pays a high

compliment to the progressive farmers and beetgrowers of Utah. In Colo-

rado, the contest was even more suc

cessful, owing to ideal conditions of soil, climate and intensive culture at Rocky Ford, where one of the prize

crops amounted to over 39 tons of beets

on one acre, and the grand prize cro

gross, as against four tons in the John Woodhouse grand prize crop of Utah

grown on one acre. Large as this yield of sugar appears, it is dwarfed

any's entire area by the famous Ewa plants.
The tion in Hawaii, and by other large

were also reported.

sunvillingness of at least open a source of the proper shape number (the North Jordan company) is which it show the proper shape to further support the committee in its is no doubt in my mind for one moment efforts to carry out your purposes; and that we could secure the appropriation being satistica that further action by which is so urgently needed.

BEET SUGAR RECORD OF UTAH FARMERS.

Cash Prize Awarded Sanpete and Utah County Growers by

Orange Judd Farmer.

Great interest has been aroused | being a close second for the prize of

educational Institutions were presen-President Loubet was warmly cheered along the route as he drove to the Pantheon escorted by a squadron of

ters took their seats in the official tri bune erected in the choir, while in the bune erected in the choir, while in the transept, beneath the dome, were two other tribunes, one to the right, reserved for Mme. Loubet, and the wives of the ministers, and the other, to the left on which the members of Victor Hugo's family were seated. The United States ambassador, Gen. Porter, sat in the front row of seats set apart for the diplomatic coars.

or the diplomatic corps. Exactly beneath the center of th dome rose, from out a cluster of railms and flowers, the bust of Victor Hugo by the celebrated sculptor, David d'Angers, and this was the symbol to which the eyes of the thousands of specta tors assembled within the vast ha were directed. A few steps behind the bust was a little platform, from which the artists of the Comedie Française recited verses from the poet's works.

Tribunes for the senators, deputies academicians and the other principa guests were ranged around the nave

about 5,000 persons in all being present A privilegd position between the bus and the front of the president's tribun was reserved for about 90 young me and girls selected from various school to typify the youth of France. The decoration of the interior of the Pantheon, for which parliament voted se,000 francs, was very simple but impressive, blue being the dominant color. The sides were draped with blue velvet, ornamented with the ini-tials of "V. H." and beneath the dome was suspended an enormous gilt laur wreath, attached to the surroundin walls by light garlands of foliage. Th walls of the apse were completely hid den by velvet hangings, embroidere in gold, in the center of which stood ou in gold, in the center of which stood out a large wreath, inclosing within it a lyre and the initials "V. H.," beneath being the dates "1802-1902." The principal facade was also hung with blue velvet, bearing the name of the poet, while clusters of palms and flags neightened the external color effect. The ceremony began shortly after I o'clock in the morning and was con-cluded at 11:45 a, m. The program included eulogistic orations by M Leygues, minister of public instruction, and M. Hanotaux, president of the institute; recitals of several of Hugo' poems by members of the Comedic Francaise, and the rendering of hymns based on Hugo's works by M. Del-mas, of the opera, and a choir of 180 men and women. The band of the Republican guards and an orchestra num bering 100 persons performed the in strumental art of the exercises. The scene within the Pantheon was most imposing and full of color, owing to the brilliant tollettes of the ladies and the uniforms of the officials. In al

U. S. Mails to be Reweighed.

Chicago, Feb. 26.-The postmaster general has ordered a quadrennial re-weighing of United States mails car ried on all railroad routes in what is known as the fourth contract section including Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory , Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Cali-

be celebrated by lectures on the

life of France's national poet and by

readings from his works by the pro-

This is the period for the regular readjustment of pay for transportation by railroads to take effect from July 1,

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 26.-Again today the galleries of the senate were thronged with spectators when the body convened. All were anticipating a reopening of the discussion of the con-troversy respecting the right of Sena tors McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina to participate in the debate of the body while under the ban of

Immediately after the chaplain had pronounced the invocation Mr. Forak-er of Ohio was recognized. He said that on account of the McKinley memorial exercises, which were the hall of the house of representa tives at or about 12 o'clock tomorrow he moved that when the senate ad four today, it be until 11:45 a. norrow. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, chairme of the committee on privileges and elec-tions, was recognized. He said th committee was in the midst of the consideration of a very importan question, a dicision upon which had not been reached. By instruction of the committee he therefore moved that the senate adjourn. Without objection, the motion was carried and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 26.—At the opening of the session of the house today, Mr. Joud of Iowa asked unanimous consent seliyery service be taken up next Monday and be made a continuing order until disposed of. The order was made.

Ohio River Rising.

by the extraordinary production of 10 tons of raw sugar per acre, over its Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 26.—The bhio river is 26.1 feet, and rising rapdly at 8 a. m. All the West Virginia areams are still rising. Ten thousand saw logs were swept out of the Guvan lotte river this morning by the breakin f booms, and other damage is reported.

Miss Stone Going to Constantinople. Salonica, Roumania, Feb. 26,-Mis-Ellen M Stone and Mme. Tsilka will start, without delay, for Constantino the meanwhile the liberated inissionaries are staying at the mis-sionary headquarters, where they are receiving the congratulations of their

Woman Suffrage Bill Passed.

Des Moines, Feb. 26.-The woman uffrage measure, introduced by Sena tor Allyn, passed the upper house of the legislature today by a vote of 28 It was in the senate that opposition was expected, the house voted favorably two years ago and the senate killing the bill.

ANOTHER CASE OF DAINOSICA BAINADLA

Another case of ptomaine poisoning occurred in this city yesterday which, but for prompt medical attention would possibly have had a fatal sequel. A Mr. Anderson, who resides at the rear of 333 east Seventh South, ate very heartily yesterday of canned corned beef, which had been purchased at a local store. Shortly afterwards he seized with severe pains and Dr. W. T. Cannon was hastily summoned. Prompt measures were taken with the result the patient today, although very weak,

Sugar Beet Republicans.

They Rebel Against Proposed Tariff Concessions to Cuba-Propose to Carry Fight From Ways and Means Com mittee to Floor of the House-Representatives From Beet Sugar Districts Forming Strong Organization,

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, Feb. 26.-From present ndications the sugar controversy will be carried from the committee to the loor of the house. Last night's Republican caucus developed the fact that there is a great deal of bitterness in the party over the proposed concession of per cent to Cuba. Utah, Idaho and Wyoming dele gations in the house with the other representatives from beet sugar districts, notably Michigan, California, and Colorado are forming a solid organ-ization in opposition to the proposal of he ways and means committee ugar men say that if they cannot win n the conference and succeed in over-hrowing the ways and means commit-ee, they will carry the fight into the ee, they will carry the discussions. They even say they are prepared to join with the Democrats in prevention the ways and means committed ing the ways and means committee Idaho-Original-Casper Lauer, Idaho from bringing in a rule cutting off Falls, \$6.

amendments to the bill as was done in the case of the war tax reduction bill, and they state that when the bill comes up for general discussion and amend-ment, they will be willing to join forces with the tariff revision Republicans, led by Mr. Babcock, and go in for a thorough discussion of the tariff act.

Mr. McQuarrie, of the Eastern States mission, accompanied by Mrs. Annie Taylor Hyde and part of the Utah Iadies' delegation, will leave here tomorrow for Baltimore to hold a meeting in that city on Friday; then they will go to Philadelphia where a woman's meeting will be held on Sunday, Mrs. Maria Y. Dougali, Mrs. Phoebs Y. Beattie, Mrs. Josephine Burton and Mrs. Susa Young Gates, will leave for

New York tomorrow.

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells will remain city to attend the meeting of the

TILLMAN-M'LAURIN TROUBLE.

Meeting of Senate Committee on Privileges and Election Resulted in No Solution-Republican Members Confess They Are Unable to Formulate Scheme to Relieve Situation.

he senate committee on privileges and lections this forenoon did not result n supplying any solution of the difficulty that the senate is in, in conection with the Tillman-McLaurin natter. The Republican members the committee frankly confessed that they had not been able to formulate a scheme which would relieve the situation and after less than an hour's discussion, they asked that the committe should adjourn until 2 o'clock, the un-derstanding being that the senate should adjourn after a brief session and thus give the committee an opportunity to fully consider this most imok thon in its present shape stumbling block in the way of all other legislation.

The meeting of the committee was marked by the best of feeling on the part of all the members and all agreed readily to a preliminary suggestion by Chairman Burrows that the question should be approached from a purely non-partisan standpoint because of its general importance. It was evident, owever, that the Democrats Sned to apprehend some effort at pol ical capital by the Republicans and the hannel through which they manifester his soon became evident when Senato 'oraker made the suggestion that ther hould be a severer degree of punish tent meted out to Senator Tillman (ba) Senator McLaurin. Senator Dubois et this suggestion with a negative and hen the suggestion was afterwards | ination.

Washington, Feb. 26 .- The meeting of | called upon to prove before the committee that the charge which he had repeated in the senate—that his colleague had yielded to undue influence-there was a hint that if this matter should be entered upon some senators would insist upon the reopening of the charges on file in the committee in con-nection with the election of other senators, which charges have never been

During the morning meeting of the committee Senator Balley notified the Republican members that the Democrats would not submit to the adoption of a resolution suspending the South or a resolution suspending the senat Carolina senators. He said he agreed that they should be punished for their breach of the peace in the presence of the senate, but he was satisfied the as a I Democrats would not submit proceedings which would deprive state of representation. Some of the Re publican members of the committee re-plied that they agreed as to the unwisdom and impracticability of preceeding by way of suspension. While no prog-pective statement of policy was made from the Republican side, there was enough said to lead to the conclusion that the proposed resolution for suspension had been abandoned and that the punishment suggested will be in the form of censure. Indeed, some of the Republican members of the committee say that this is practically the only course open to them. The Republicans, however, will contend for more severe rebuke to Mr. Tillman than shall be adopted towards Mr. McLaurin, and the Democrats will resist this discrim-ination. That is now the point of made that Senator Tillman should be | greatest difference.

MISS ROOSEVELT TO KAISER.

York by Miss Roosevelt; "His Majesty, the Emperor, Berlin,

"The Meteor has been successfully Washington. Feb. 26.—Following is copy of a cablegram sent to the German emperor yesterday from New thank you for your courtesy to me and send you my best wishes. (Signed.)

"ALICE LEE ROOSEVELT."

GEN. LUKBAN CAPTURED

Washington, Feb. 26.-Gen. Chaffee today notified the war department that Lieut. Stribler of the Philippine scouts, captured Gen. Lukban on the 22nd inst. The prisoner is confined at Laguan. Another capture is recorded in the same dispatch, namely that of William Dunston, said to be a deserter from

company C. Eighth infantry, who had in his possession a lot of arms and ammunition, and all of the tools necessary for the making of ammunition. He was captured by Second Lieut Pratt, First infantry, at Caghaica or he island of Samar. The lieutenantiso destroyed the cuarci and the factory, and killed 11 soldiers, besides capturing all of Dunston's correspon-

The officials of the war department regard the expture of Lukban as the most important military event since Aguinaldo's capture. He was run down on the island of Samar. The place of his confinement is a tiny is-land in a bay on the north coast of Lukban is one of the most energet!

and feroclous of rebels. He is a half-breed, a mixture of Chinese and Filip-ino stock, and he has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar from which he would descend upon the ror was so complete that the entire population of the island paid tribut population of the island paid tribute to him as the price of freedom from attack. Ordinary campaign methods failed in his case, and his capture now is believed to be the natural working out of the system of dividing the island into small squares by military garrisons, and making it impossible for the insurgents to obtain food or shelter. Gen, Chaffee has ordered that, Lukter bets to the days register or war of ban be treated as a prisoner of war of

Pratt of the First infantry, has been is decidedly, better.

Dr. Cannon stated this afternoon that the attention of the medical fraternity had been called recently to a number of similar cases and in his opinion the public should be very careful to see that the meat and fish purchased is fresh and untainted.

Pract of the First infantry, has been engaged with a force of the enemy at Cabagayan, north Samar, and has captured an American calling himself Dunston, who described from company of the Eighth infantry, has been engaged with a force of the enemy at Cabagayan, north Samar, and has captured an American calling himself Dunston, who described from company of the Eighth infantry, has been engaged with a force of the enemy at Cabagayan, north Samar, and has captured an American calling himself Dunston, who described from company of the Eighth infantry, has been engaged with a force of the enemy at Cabagayan, north Samar, and has captured an American calling himself Dunston, who described from company tured six rifles, four shotking and the captured six rifles, four shotking and shotking and the captured six rifles, four shotking and the captured six rifles, four shotking and the captured six rifles, four

tools for making ammunition. Eleven Filipinos were killed. Abuke's soldiers wounded his daughter, who fell over a precipice when she was shot. Abuke

German Tariff Compromise. Berlin, Feb. 26.-The tariff committee

of the reichstag today adopted the com-promise amendment to the new tariff bill, regarding the corn duties, in spite of strenuous opposition by the govern-ment members. The vote on the amendment was 14 ayes to 10 noes.

The discussion in the committee pre-ceding the vote on the amendment was very bitter. Count von Schwerin-Los-witz (Conservative) in supporting the amendment, declared that threats of a dissolution of the reichstag had no terrors for the Conservatives. If the terrors for the Conservatives. If the government declined to meet the Rightists, he said, the latter would refuse to recognize their obligation to conclude treaties. The government was acting in antagonism to the majority of the reichstag and of the diets, and therefore the ministers were responsible for the consequences.

The minister of commerce, Herr Noeller, in reply appealed to the commit-tee to trust in the government at this highly critical moment. The government was the best judge of what was possible of achievement. Its attitude was not based on fear of the foreigner, but on recognition of the necessity for maintaining the national export trade. Any failure to reach an understanding would harm agriculture.

The committee amendment passed by the tariff committee raises the minimum and maximum rates on wheat and corn to six and seven and a half marks per 1,000 kilograms respectively, and an oats and bariey to five and one-half and seven marks per 1,000 kilograms respec-

Firemen Bu ried by Falling Wall Munich, Bayaria, Feb. 26.-During a fire at Dinkelsbuhle today, the wall of a house collapsed and buried 15 members of the local volunteer fire origade There is no hope of rescuing them

Judge Noyes Dismissed.

Washington, Feb. 26.-President Roosevelt, acting on the recommenda-tion of Atty-Gen, Knox, has dismissed Arthur B. Noyes, judge for the Second district of Alaska.

Tolstoi Not in Immediate Danger. Yalta, Crimea, Feb. 26.—All immediate danger of the death of Count Tolac

factory at Lehi are reported. The first prize crop for Utah was raised by John Woodhouse, of Lehi, for which he was awarded a prize of \$100, Mr. M. T. Woodhouse of the same place, protective tariff on beet sugar. BRITISH NEWSPAPERS REBUKED

Westminster Gazette Cautions Responsible Ones Against Policy Which Makes England Appear to Want to Stir Up Strife Between Germany and United States.

of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States has called out a rebuke | display anxiety in regard to the possibfrom the Westminster Gazette, which cautions the responsible papers against a continuance of a policy whereby note of warning against carrying re-Great Britain is placed in the awkward sentment towards Germany to the point position of seeming desirous of making of endeavoring to make mischief between Germany and another power. bad blood between Germany and the United States while putting in a claim | occasioned by the zig-zag policy of th

London, Feb. 26.-The attitude of the | well bred," says the Gazette, "to re English newspapers towards the visit we have no reason to suppose they will results of the friendly meeting between the president and the German prince. The paper then proceeds to sound

view of the already strained relation for gratitude on her own account, on government which threatens to place the score of past favors.

Great Britain in a position of antigon 'It is not dignified and is scarcely ism to both Germany and Russia.

VICTOR HUGO'S CENTENARY

government.

Paris, Feb. 26.-The series of festivi- | seau, the premier, and the other memties to celebrate the centenary of the bers of the cabinet, the members of birth of Victor Hugo, which will last | the senate and the chamber of depuuntil Sunday next, opened this morn- ties, representative delegations from ing with a grand ceremony within the the institute and other state bodies, in-Pantheon, under the auspices of the cluding the leading lights of art, scipresident Loubet, M. Waldeck-Rous- putations from the various lycees and fresh and untainted.